

# EL PASO HERALD

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No. 97 *T. J. McManis* Secretary.

## A Bright Outlook

IT LOOKS better every day for the future of El Paso. If that hearing in the condemnation suit over the Elephant Butte dam site ends as El Paso expects it to end on the 13th—El Paso is not superstitious, inasmuch as it is not also a Friday—work will be under way on the first unit of the great project before we can begin to realize that it is all really true.

There is now nothing in the way, absolutely nothing, except judicial approval of the award, and that that approval will be forthcoming, is certain, for the commission was legally appointed, it held legal hearings and it came to a legal decision. The only alternative of the court is to approve or disapprove.

The only ground on which the court would disapprove, according to lawyers, would be that he considered the award too small, and certainly Judge Mechem would not take such a view, since the general opinion is that the award was high. The court might reasonably be expected to cut down the amount and then enter the order of approval, but this even is not asked. Such an act would not affect the commencement of work, as it would give the reclamation engineers the legal right to enter the land and begin operations, the same as if the court had approved the award of \$200,000.

The water users are not asking the court to cut down the amount; they are asking that it be approved; then if the government or the owners of the condemned land believe the award too large or too small, either side can appeal. It is hardly possible that the owners of the land will take an appeal, however, as the price fixed for the land was far more than it will bring on the market and the cattle company is fortunate in getting as much as it did.

Only the absolute disapproval of the report on the ground that the award is too small and the subsequent appointment of a new commission is all that will delay the work on the dam, and this is not looked for. Judge Mechem is expected to take favorable action on the report as soon as court convenes and then the dirt will fly. The railroad will be built, the machinery hauled in and then the big dam will begin.

Work under way, and the dam assured, real estate in the Rio Grande valley is going to look up higher and quicker than it has ever done before; prices are going to soar, for, with water the year round, soil the finest in the country and a climate unequalled, the Rio Grande region will have no peer on the map. If ever there was an opportune time to make investments in real estate above and below El Paso, it is now.

Champ Clark says he's not a candidate for the presidency. This should make Taft feel easy.

Mr. Hamilton is welcome to his job of going aloft in an aeroplane with nitroglycerine. What if he bumps a skyscraper?

"I may say that I find your paper the best in this part of the country to advertise in." This is merely an extract from one of the many letters that come to The Herald from men who know.

Taft is getting to be as promiscuous with his criticisms as his predecessor was. He cracks heads with a freedom that is astonishing, especially for a man with such thin skin as the president.

This is going to be a hard season on the dry farmers in this section of the country if it does not rain pretty soon. Where the land has been prepared, if a rain heavy enough to put a season into the ground should fall in a few days and the summer rains continue, a crop can be made, but if the land has not been prepared, the chances are that the season is already lost.

## Protect the Paving

THERE seems to be a good deal of breaking up of street pavement throughout the city for the purpose of laying water pipes and attending to other plumbing matters. This should not be permitted except for the most exacting needs. When a pipe breaks, it has to be repaired, of course, but for mere connections, the pavement should not be cut.

If necessary to lay a pipe after the paving is put down, it should be taken in through an alley. Better save the pavement intact to all the people than tear it up just to save some individual a few dollars.

After a pavement is once put down, it is never again as good where it is cut up and the foundation is dug into. The earth is never tamped back in just the same manner as it was before and a bump usually forms in the pavement that is likely to cause deterioration. In some instances about town, the patches have been made of cement, without the topcoating of bitulith. This should not be. The pavement should be restored in as near its original condition as possible, when it is once torn up. But it should not be torn up if there is any other possible way to accomplish the same object.

In most towns, when paving is put down the public service corporations are notified to put down larger mains if they expect to need them during the life of the pavement, and property owners are made to put in lead connections to the sidewalk, so that there will be no danger of a pipe breaking and necessitating the tearing up of the pavement.

El Paso has good pavement and cannot guard it too rigorously. Nothing looks worse than dilapidated paving.

Mines have helped to make El Paso famous and great. Now watch the water and the land do their part. The big dam is a certainty.

The interest that Enrique Creel has taken in his people, in pressing for work to begin on the Elephant Butte dam, has had its good effect in El Paso. He should be thanked.

It begins to look as if Uncle Sam would have to busy himself over in China, too. Shirt sleeve diplomacy is as necessary, among the orientals at times as among the Latin-Americans.

If the weather man will only pay what he owes us in the line of precipitation, he will have our thanks and may get into the blue book with other good creditors. At present, however, he is not marked A1; he's five months behind.

"Watch Tucson grow" says the Citizen. El Paso grows so fast you can't watch it—just like a three ring circus; impossible to keep track of it all at once. But Tucson has the right spirit and is a comer; in fact Tucson has already arrived to a pretty considerable extent. If there is a livelier town in the territory than Tucson, it is not making much headway.

# UNCLE WALT'S Denatured Poem

READ through the works of a poet, in search of a beautiful thought, and, reaching the end, said: "I know it is nothing but beautiful rot! Such rubbish as this makes me dizzy," I said, as my forehead I fanned; "life's short, and I'm always too busy to read stuff I can't understand." If I had a niece who was able to write up a long string of verse, I'd say to her: "Sarah Ann Mabel Jemima Samantha Fitzmaurice, this poetry graft is a daisy for folks of their intellects shown, for people too dim-busted lazy to get out and cultivate corn; and if you must think it and write it, for journal or big magazine, oh, write down your verses, and blight it, so readers will know what you mean! We're loaded with labors and duties, and we haven't time, any day, to dig up a bard's hidden beauties—that manner of toil doesn't pay. The poet whose effort is mainly to mask all his thoughts in a bore, so write out your poetry plainly, if you'd slide on my new cellar door."

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## Value Of Texas Irrigation Congress

AN APPEAL FOR SUPPORT.

By M. L. Swinehart, President.

Pecos, Tex., June 4.—The interest manifested in the work of the Texas Irrigation congress by persons from over the state, is proof positive of the need of the enactment of such legislation as is proposed by that organization. In a recent editorial, the Dallas News stated that the increase in assessed valuation in 15 counties in the state, from 1903 to 1908 was \$153,000,000, of which amount over \$75,000,000 could be attributed to irrigation. It is generally admitted that the state has done virtually nothing to encourage irrigation in Texas; the irrigation which has been done, and the money expended for irrigation projects, has been done in the face of the state's indifference, rather than because of its encouragement.

Many Opportunities.  
It has been demonstrated that there are many opportunities for the development of extended areas of the state, and for the profitable practice of irrigation in Texas, and it is now shown that the revenues of the state will profit by this practice.

Considerable publicity has been given the workings of this organization through the daily press, and all publications and periodicals interested in irrigation work, have made favorable comments. Many letters have been written to water users and canal companies operating in the vicinity of El Paso, during the past six months, but not a reply has been received.

Every other section of the state is represented in the membership list of this organization, and the lack of interest displayed by El Pasoans in such irrigation work, have made favorable comments. Many letters have been written to water users and canal companies operating in the vicinity of El Paso, during the past six months, but not a reply has been received.

The Herald's Efforts.  
The Herald, in a recent editorial, commented upon the great work undertaken by this congress; also stated that the people of El Paso frequently complained that they were not given an opportunity to participate in the organization and deliberations of state

wide organizations, and urged them to become identified with this movement. In a recent issue of The Herald, a statement was made that the Rio Grande valley should send a strong delegation to the 18th National Irrigation congress, at Pueblo, Colo., Sept. 26, because of the claims of New Mexico and Colorado to the water in the Rio Grande.

The Home Organization.  
Might not the support of a home organization, like the Texas Irrigation congress, be of aid in securing recognition and a hearing at that meeting? Governor T. M. Campbell, before appointing the delegates to represent the state at the National Irrigation congress, consulted with the officers of the state organization.

Practically all the other irrigation districts have recognized in the Texas Irrigation congress, the parent institution, and send representatives to all its meetings. It is the desire of this organization to be what its name implies, state wide, and the greatest good to the greatest number.

A meeting of the executive committee has been called, to meet at Fort Worth, Friday, June 10th, at which meeting plans will be discussed for the preparation of a code of laws suited to the various needs of the state.

This committee consists of one member from each congressional district of the state as follows: 1st, M. G. Black, Mc. Dismissed; 2d, W. P. H. McFadden, Beaumont; 3d, R. N. Stafford, Mineola; 4th, Cecil Lyon, Sherman; 5th, J. N. Simpson, Dallas; 6th, George Hefflin, Corsicana; 7th, G. A. Dobbins, Galveston; 8th, George B. Briggs, Houston; 9th, John W. Gains, Bay City; 10th, R. L. Batts, Austin; 11th, Goodrich Jones, Temple; 12th, Will L. Sargent, Fort Worth; 13th, J. A. Kemp, Wichita Falls; 14th, W. Collins, San Antonio; 15th, W. A. Fitch, Mercedes; 16th, E. D. Baltimore, Baltimore.

In the selection of this committee, the interest of the canal company and water user alike was considered.

## With the Exchanges

BUT HE DOESN'T WANT HARMONY (Y). From Austin (Tex.) Statesman.  
Bryan wants harmony, but does not seem to favor Harmony. Rather a discordant tone.

YES, SAN ANTONIO HOUSES. From San Antonio (Tex.) Light.  
After careful consideration of the new insurance rates, lots of people will doubtless believe that it will be cheaper to let the house burn.

A REAL CALAMITY. From Albuquerque (N. M.) Morning Journal.  
They have had a real public calamity in Douglas—the baseball pavilion was destroyed by fire the other day.

BUT LITTLE DIFFERENCE. From Corpus Christi (Tex.) Caller.  
The San Antonio Light and Gazette claims for the Rio Grande valley "the first tummy aches on the market in 1910" because of the first watermelons shipped last Saturday. We contest. Corpus has been shipping out cucumbers for several weeks.

TRUE, TOO TRUE. From Arizona (Phoenix) Democrat.  
The Arizona (Phoenix) Democrat has bonds of \$5 each at El Paso following arrests in consequence of a Salome dance they are stated to have witnessed, doubtless would pay many times that sum if no one will do any more pipping.

IT NEVER WILL. From Arizona (Phoenix) Democrat.  
The attempted campaign of the reformer in Phoenix against kissing has not succeeded to any appreciable extent, as we haven't noticed our red-checked girls wearing any of the Akers anti-kissing buttons.

Leaving the entire burden of their life and safety in the hands of the driver. This is bad enough, but then to have to listen to them berating the auto drivers as monsters, who hold life cheaply, is adding insult to injury.

There is not a city in the United States worthy of the name city, where the whole burden of responsibility rests entirely with the auto driver. It is perfectly right and just that they should exercise care and vigilance, and this everyone is perfectly willing to do, also let the pedestrians show a little care and vigilance. One's idea of a "cure" is of someone unable to cross a street or take care of himself in a hustling city, and this definition allows quite a few El Paso pedestrians to qualify.

If the editor said, the streets were for pedestrians, and autos and horses were allowed only by sufferance, then the people could say some day: "We won't suffer them on our streets any longer. Go! Leave us in peace." With every horse and auto banished—as could happen if it is only a question of sufferance—what, may we modestly ask, would happen to El Paso? In looking up the answer to this question I would advise a trip to Portland and for brain food take along G. Jemich's "Deserted Village."

J. B. Newbrough.

Removal sale bargains at Snyder Jewelry Co., 206 Texa-

# Recent Naval Progress

AMERICA'S TWO NEW BATTLESHIPS THE MOST POWERFUL FIGHTERS IN THE WORLD

By Frederic J. Haskin

THE authorization by congress of the building of two new 27,000-ton battleships marks the highest notch in naval progress yet reached. One of these ships will be as large as two of the best which took part in the Spanish-American war. In gun power, it will surpass the strength of any three of the ships which helped to sink Cervera's fleet off the coast of Cuba.

The fourteen-inch guns which these new monsters will mount are powerful beyond anything yet known to naval ordinance. With a 365-pound charge of smokeless powder, of an explosive force compared with which dynamite seems as harmless as sandvust, they hurl a 1400-pound shell through the air at an initial velocity of nearly one-half mile a second. So great is the force with which this shell is propelled that it has a possible range of nearly 25 miles.

At seven miles it will pierce the heaviest armor that covers the hull of any battleship in any European navy.

At even broader range these two ships will hurl 20 fourteen-inch guns will hurl 14 tons of metal against the opposing fleet. This metal will be propelled by nearly eight tons of powder, and the aggregate cost of each broadside will represent more than the annual salary of the admiral of the navy.

English Guns Powerful.  
It is claimed by the English that they stand ahead of all the rest of the world in the manufacture of powerful guns. They use the wire wound method of gun manufacture. The guns consist of a comparatively small steel tube wrapped with wire. It is asserted that when this made the guns can stand a pressure of from 90 to 100 tons to the inch, as compared with a pressure of from 31 to 44 tons to the inch in the case of steel jacketed guns such as are used in the American navy.

There is a wide difference of opinion as to what the actual cost of the new battleships is to be. It was asserted recently by senator Hale, who for a long time was chairman of the naval committee, that the ultimate cost of each vessel would be between \$15,000,000 and \$18,000,000. On the other hand the present chairman of the committee, senator Perkins of California, declared that the cost would not be more than \$10,000,000. Later, senator Hale made a statement that the cost of the new battleships would be \$11,000,000 would approximate the actual cost.

If the experience of the past may be taken as a criterion, the figures stated by senator Hale will be more nearly correct. The ultimate cost than those given by senator Perkins. But however much they may cost it is but little as compared with the outlay in their upkeep. The cost of their efficient maintenance, services of a thousand men, and an outlay of \$1,000,000 a year for maintenance. This outlay will be exceeded to a considerable extent in time of war.

Great Progress In Armament.  
So rapid has been the progress in naval armament in the past decade that the last word of yesterday in battleship building goes almost unheeded today. Even the great Dreadnought, which but a few years ago was the talk of naval circles throughout all the world, and the admiration and despair of every naval officer, today seems hopelessly eclipsed by the monsters that are being authorized by the various governments. Two of the battleships just authorized by the American congress will make more than three like the first English Dreadnought.

Efficiency Increased.  
Not only have battleships grown in size and in the strength of their guns, but they have also become more efficient. The new steam turbines instead of the reciprocating engine has brought about a wonderful improvement in speed and economy of coal. The Delaware, of 20,000 tons, has a large number of 35-pound guns disposed throughout the ships in such a way as to make them effective in repelling torpedo attacks.

Union Hours for Laborers.  
The new battleships will be built under the eight-hour law. This is taken by some to mean that they will cost at least a million dollars more than they would if they were built under the present provision of the law authorizing their construction. On the other hand, it is claimed that in the experience of Germany and some other countries, more work has been accomplished by the eight hour day laborer than by the one who has been worked for longer hours. The whole country will watch this latest test of the eight hour labor contention.

Article—Canadian-American Fisheries.  
The rest to others, or the one who tries to spread himself over all the work? Verses 25-27.—When a person comes to God with great and pressing needs, and with a soul filled with worshipful feelings, what reason is there for him to believe that God always inclines to such a person?

Why is it that God often seems so severe to those whom he loves best? Why was not this woman discouraged with the apparent severity of Jesus?

When God hides himself for a time from the faithful soul, what is his purpose, and what should be the attitude of such a soul? This question must be answered in writing by the members of the club.

(When God seems to act severely as in the case of this woman, does he like to have us debate the matter with him, as she did, giving expression to our honest views? Give your reasons.

Verses 28-30.—Give a reasoned opinion as to whether Jesus' method helped this woman much more than it had received her kindly, and granted her request, at the first?

What is your view as to whether such faith, as this woman had, is possible for everybody, and, if so, how may it be acquired?

Lesson for Sunday, June 13th, 1910. The Parable of the Sower. Matt. xiii: 1-9; 18-23.

GEORGE MUSGRAVE IS ACQUITTED AT ROSWELL.  
Roswell, N. M., June 4.—George Musgrave, charged with murdering George Parker here 14 years ago, was acquitted here last night. The jury was out 45 minutes. On the first ballot, it is said, the vote was nine to three for acquittal; the second ballot was unanimous.

# Abe Martin

By Frederic J. Haskin

Misery allus attracts a dog an' little children warm up t' ole batchelors. It's an awful waste o' shoe leather t' go after a runaway wife.

WILLCOX HAS A SPLENDID RAIN  
Drouth of Five Months Is Broken—Pumping For Irrigation.

Willcox, Ariz., June 4.—The long drouth of five months duration was broken here by a generous soaking rain storm, which lasted nearly an hour. Summer rains are 'not due until July and this early start may mean a much longer period of summer rainfall. Cattlemen and farmers are all greatly benefited by it.

The valley proper has been practically all taken up under the homestead and desert acts and will soon be under irrigation from pumping plants. The cattlemen have been crowded back into the foothills. Every day sees one or more pumping plants unloaded at the depot in Willcox, and by another spring nearly every quarter section in this valley will have its pumping station, and farm produce will take the place of what was formerly one of the best cattle ranges in the southwest.

Shipping Cattle.  
Willcox is still an important point from the cattlemen's view. It is the most convenient place to ship from in this section of the country. For about two weeks the streets have been crowded with cattlemen and cowboys, who are here with their cattle for shipment to markets.

The M. E. church, South, will soon commence the erection of a new house of worship here at Willcox; pastor Williams goes east next week on a vacation trip.

Scarlet Fever.  
The scarlet fever scare, which closed the schools here some weeks ago, has subsided and many parents venture forth with their children as before.

A. I. McAllester, one of Willcox's leading merchants, has installed the apparatus and will drill for artesian water on his ranch ten miles southeast of town.

The Methodist church has been improved with new roof and bell tower and now presents a very up to date appearance.

Mrs. H. A. Morgan and children left this week for an extended stay in Los Angeles and vicinity.

The Cox-Hall Commission company, of El Paso, has shipped about 200 cars of range cattle from this point recently, with more to follow soon.

MANY BUILDINGS UNDER CONSTRUCTION AT BISBEE.  
Improvements Will Cost \$100,000.—Attorney General Wright Will Deliver Commencement Address.

General News Notes.  
Bisbee, Ariz., June 4.—It is estimated that the new buildings in course of construction on Main street here are to cost about \$100,000.

Attorney General J. B. Wright will deliver the commencement address at the Orpheum building.

The Thompson dining parlors at Warren have been recently closed, the proprietor having left for California.

According to a statement of county assessor Howe \$7500 in taxes have been paid during the month of May.

A band concert will take place at the Fourth of July celebration in Bisbee. \$200 has been set aside as a prize for the winning band.

Mrs. Scott, of Douglas, underwent an operation at the Copper Queen hospital.

Mrs. Barton who came here for her ill health has left for the east greatly improved.

Misses Wallace, Slaughter and Grenier, school teachers, have left Bisbee for their summer vacations.

BANDITS ATTACK AND ROB MEXICAN HACIENDA.  
Three Men Are Killed and a Woman Is Brutally Handled by the Robbers Led by Noted Chieftain.

Mexico City, June 4.—A special to the Herald from Vera Cruz says: "News has been received of a bloody attack by a band of 18 bandits, headed by the famous Santon, on the Hacienda Bella Vista in the southwestern part of Oaxaca. The manager of the hacienda, Roberto Volight, a German and two many employees, were killed and Mrs. Volight was bound and brutally mistreated."

"After looting the house, the bandits proceeded to the hacienda La Pomona, not far distant, and with revolvers forced the manager, Guillermo Guiniger, to turn over \$4000 to them."

"Two other haciendas were also attacked. A posse at once started in pursuit of the band."

JUDGE COOLEY RESIGNS AS ASYLUM TRUSTEE.  
Santa Fe, N. M., June 4.—Judge Alfred W. Cooley has tendered to Gov. Mills his resignation as trustee of the New Mexico blind asylum at Alamogordo.

Man Without Country.  
San Francisco, Cal., June 4.—That Willie Wah, recently acquitted on a charge of being the ringleader of a despicable conspiracy to smuggle Chinese across the border from Mexico, is a man without a country, was the official decision when U. S. commissioner Hancock refused to order his deportation to China. Wah proved through interpreters that his knowledge of the Chinese language was as incomplete as his inability to speak English, and commissioner Hancock refused to order his deportation. The man is a Malay.